their families moved into Round Valley to supplement the few settlers already there.[13]

Then in the early 1860's came the Bigelow, Batty, and Mecham families, and were soon followed by the Davis, Burns, Thompson, Stoker, and Wheeler families. In 1862 a fort was constructed at the head of Spring Creek. Pioneer life in the valley was a pattern of close knit co-operation.

Twenty families lived in the fort's small, one-room, dirt-roofed homes. A rough log meeting house in the center of the fort served for school, church, and social gatherings.

Farming was also cooperative. One large plot for all settlers was laid out, and in the fall all helped with the harvesting of the crops. The hills offered berries and hops, and berry picking outings or hunting were among the few simple pleasures that life in the valley offered.

The Indian War in 1866 forced the people to move to Heber. But when the danger proved less than anticipated, the Wallsburg settlers moved back to their homes in the fall of the same year.

William Wall was not only the founder of the Round Valley settlement, he was also the first bishop. Following his death, William E. Nuttal, the succeeding bishop, suggested changing the name of the community from Round Valley to Wallsburg.

KEETLEY

The Park Utah Mine was the focal point for the present town of Keetley. The mine opened in 1916 when George Lambourne and George Blood secured rights to use the five mile long Ontario drain tunnel for mining operation. The town takes its name from John H.

[13]Lloyd Ford, "History of Wallsburg," MSS, (Daughters of Utah Pioneers Historical Collection, Heber, Utah, 1953).
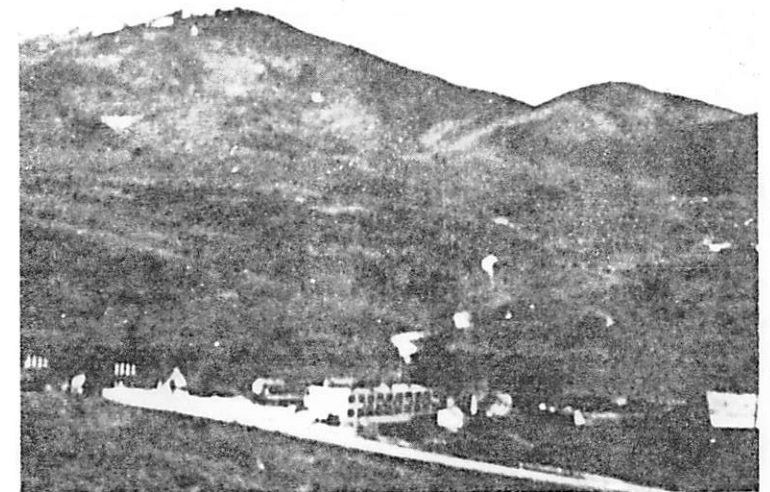
Keetley, the chief engineer in charge of driving the tunnel.[14]

SOLDIERS SUMMIT

Soldiers Summit is the only town in Wasatch County which does not lie in the Provo Valley. It was named for soldiers of Johnston's Army, some of whom are said to have died and been buried on the top of the pass between the Colorado Basin and the Great Basin.[15] The town at one time was the center of Denver & Rio Grande railroad shop activity, but since the withdrawal of the shops most of the homes were torn down.

[14]George A. Fisher, *Along the Road* (Keetley, Utah, 1950), p. 43.
[15]"Origin of Mormon Names of Cities, Mountains, Streams, Counties, etc. in the U. S.," *Heart Throbs of the West*, Vol. V (compiled by Kate B. Carter, Salt Lake City, 1944), p. 14.

Keetley

KEETLEY

Keetley is 10 miles north of Heber in the heart of Utah's Silver-lead mining district and the 1500 acre Fisher Ranch.

The town of Keetley was built in 1923 on the Fisher Ranch by George A. Fisher.

It is the hub of the community life of the Park Utah and New Park Mining Companies.

Mr. George A. Fisher planned and supervised the building of the town and was the mayor of Keetley until his death in July 1954.

HAILSTONE

The site of Hailstone was settled about 1863 and was named for Stephen Hailstone who established a ranch there. Mr. Hailstone married Emily Davis the daughter of William Davis. Mr. William Davis came directly from Wiltshire, England to Hailstone in 1864 and lived there with his family most of his life. He was the presiding elder of that district, which included the country as far as Keetley, for some years.

Bishop Henry Cluff, Sr., who also presided over the district changed the name from Hailstone to Elkhorn. But the original name was taken back and is used today.

The Davis family still retains residence at Hailstone.

CHAPTER IV

PIONEER LIFE

Wasatch settlers brought to the pioneer struggle very little in the way of material resources. An ox or two, a wagonload of goods, and usually a gun were the items constituting their physical possessions. There were no homes to come to with rugs, furniture, beds, and lights. Nor were there roads, or schools, or church buildings, stores, or a thousand and one other things to which we are accustomed. These had to be built and at the same time crops had to be raised and shelter provided.

Shelter is perhaps a better word than home to describe the first hurried building by a people who had to spend most of their time plowing the land and putting in a crop. A wikiup made of brush, covered with wheatgrass and dirt, or a dugout in a hill—whichever was most expedient—was the common solution.[1]

The food was also appropriate to their situation. Elizabeth Fillmore tells how John and Mary Ann Faucett moved to Midway when there were only five families there: "They lived in a dugout the first year and subsisted on roots, large squirrels, and boiled wheat."[2]

As soon as the first crops were planted, a number of log cabins rose to replace the dugouts and wikiups. They were to last until the sawmills were built to provide the lumber for frame houses and furniture. These log cabins were chinked with mud and roofed with long grass and dirt. The entire family crowded into the single room with a fireplace in one end and the beds in the other. The beds were built into the wall by running

[1]John Crook, "History of Wasatch County," *op. cit.*, p. 6.
[2]E. Z. Fillmore, "Biography of John and Mary Faucett," MSS, (Daughters of Utah Pioneers Historical Collection, Heber City, 1951).

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